

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:34:03 ON 16 OCT 2000)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:34:21 ON 16 OCT 2000

L1	1 S 9004-74-4/RN
L2	1 S ETHYLENE OXIDE/CN
L3	1 S 67-56-1/RN
L4	1 S L1

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 13:35:08 ON 16 OCT 2000

L5	2156 S L1
L6	51 S L5 AND DISTRIBUTION
L7	6 S L5 AND L2 AND L3 NOT L6
L8	0 S "10/76286"/PA
L9	0 S 288846/PA
L10	1 S ROH AND OXIRANE AND PTOF
L11	31 S L5 AND (PURITY OR PURE) NOT (L6 OR L7)

WEST

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.☐ 1. Document ID: JP 08165343 A

L1: Entry 1 of 1

File: DWPI

Jun 25, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-350230

DERWENT-WEEK: 199635

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Prepn. of polyoxyalkylene mono-amine from polyoxyalkylene cpds. - useful in drug delivery formulations, produced with high purity without by-prods.

PRIORITY-DATA:

1994JP-0332415

December 14, 1994

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 08165343 A

June 25, 1996

N/A

009

C08G065/32

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 47/30; C08G 65/32

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP08165343A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Prepn. of polyoxyalkylene monoamine of formula (I) comprises: (a) the cyanoethyl-formation of polyoxyalkylene cpds. of formula (II); (b) hydrogenation of the prod. of (a), and (c) purification of the prods. of (b) using ion exchange resin.

R1O(C2H4O)m(AO)nC3H6NH2 (I)

R1O(C2H4O)m(AO)nH (II)

R1=1-24C hydrocarbon or acyl; AO = 3-4C oxyalkylene; m = 1-1000; n = 0-1000; m+n = 1-1000, and (n/m+n) = /.5.

ADVANTAGE - Polyoxyalkylene monoamine can be prepd. in high purity contg. no starting material or by prods.

Full	Title	CIT.1	REV.1	CLS.1	REF.1	DRAW.1
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Generate Collection

Terms

jp-08165343-\$.did.

Documents

1

Display

10

Documents, starting with Document:

1

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 112:57077 CA
TI Oxidation of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers
IN Nozue, Moriaki
PA Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C07C059-125

ICS B01J023-44; C07C051-235

ICA C07B061-00

CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01149752	A2	19890612	JP 1987-307113	19871204 <--
	JP 2552513	B2	19961113		

AB The title compds. RO(CH₂CH₂O)nH (I; R = C1-30 alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl; n = 2-100) are oxidized to RO(CH₂CH₂O)n-1CH₂CO₂H by passing

a nonalk. aq. soln. of I and an O-contg. gas through a fixed-bed reactor filled with a granular Pt-Pd/C catalyst. Thus, a 20% aq. soln. of com. polyethylene glycol mono-Me ether (av. mol. wt. 750, OH value 80.1) was fed with air to a reactor filled with Pt-Pd/C at 70.degree. and 6 kg/cm² to give a carboxy-terminated deriv. of 100% purity.

ST polyoxyethylene alkyl ether air oxidn; platinum palladium carbon oxidn catalyst; fixed bed oxidn polyoxyethylene ether; carboxy terminated polyoxyethylene ether

IT Oxidation

(of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, catalytic, with air)

IT Oxidation catalysts

(platinum-palladium-carbon, for polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(activated, catalyst, contg. platinum and palladium, for oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 7440-06-4, Platinum, uses and miscellaneous

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(catalyst, contg. palladium and carbon, for oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 7440-05-3, Palladium, uses and miscellaneous

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(catalyst, contg. platinum and carbon, for oxidn. of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(in air, oxidn. with, of polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers)

IT 9004-74-4

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(oxidn. of, with air)

IT 67665-18-3P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. of, by catalytic oxidn. of polyoxyethylene monomethyl ether

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 125:169005 CA
 TI Manufacture of polyoxyalkylene monoamines
 IN Yasukochi, Tooru; Michika, Kozo; Natsume, Kenji
 PA Nippon Oils & Fats Co Ltd, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C08G065-32
 ICS A61K047-30
 CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08165343	A2	19960625	JP 1994-332415	19941214 <--
AB	Polyoxyalkylenes R1O(C2H4O)m(AO)nH (R1 = C1-24 hydrocarbons, acyl; AO =				
C3					

or C4 oxyalkylene; m, n = overall av. mol. no. of oxyethylene and oxyalkylene, m = 1-1000, n = 0-1000, and m + n = 1-1000, {n/(m + n)} \geq 0.5; oxyalkylene and oxyethylene may be block- or random-added at n \geq 1 are cyanoethylated, hydrogenated, and purified with ion exchange resins to give title polymers R1O(C2H4O)m(AO)nC3H6NH2. Thus, MeO(C2H4O)113H 1000, acetonitrile (I) 2000, and 10%-aq. NaOH 6 g were mixed at 30.degree., blended with mixt. of 45 g acrylonitrile (II) and

180

g I for 2 h, aged, and removed of I and II to give a cyanoethylated methoxypoly(ethylene glycol), which was hydrogenated and purified in the column to give methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) monoamine with purifn. degree 97.6% and no byproducts.

ST polyoxyalkylene monoamine hydrogenation cyanoethylation manuf; purifn byproduct polyoxyalkylene monoamine manuf; ion exchange polyoxyalkylene monoamine manuf

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(monoamines; polyoxyalkylene monoamines prepd. by cyanoethylation, hydrogenation, and purifn.)

IT 9004-74-4DP, Methoxypoly(ethylene glycol), cyanoethylated and hydrogenated

37286-64-9DP, Methoxypoly(propylene glycol), cyanoethylated and hydrogenated

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(polyoxyalkylene monoamines prepd. by cyanoethylation with acrylonitrile, hydrogenation, and purifn.)

IT 9040-05-5DP, cyanoethylated and hydrogenated 27613-77-0DP,

Poly(ethylene glycol) acetic acid ester, cyanoethylated and hydrogenated

39359-14-3DP, cyanoethylated and hydrogenated

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)

(polyoxyalkylene monoamines prepd. by cyanoethylation, hydrogenation, and purifn.)

IT 107-13-1, Acrylonitrile, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(polyoxyalkylene monoamines prep'd. by cyanoethylation, hydrogenation,
and purifn.)
IT 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal);
PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(solvents; polyoxyalkylene monoamines prep'd. by cyanoethylation,

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 117:252494 CA
 TI Manufacture of polyethers
 IN Matsumoto, Yukio; Shoji, Nobuyoshi; Ozawa, Naryuki
 PA Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C08G065-30
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04214722	A2	19920805	JP 1990-410663	19901214 <--
AB	Title compds. with reduced impurities are manufd. by treating polyethers obtained by ring-opening polymn. of C.gto req.3 monoepoxides in the presence of an initiator contg. .gtoreq.1 OH and a double metal cyanide complex catalyst with an alkali metal or its compd. (hydride, alcoholate, and/or hydroxide) for catalyst deactivation, adding H2O and an adsorbent to effect adsorption of the deactivated catalyst, filtering the adsorbent, and stripping the water. Alternatively, the mixt. contg. deactivated catalyst is treated with ethylene oxide with the polyethers as initiator, and similarly processed thereafter to give ethoxylated polyethers. Thus, polyoxypropylene with mol. wt. 4000 contg. Zn hexacyanocobaltate (Zn 40 ppm, Co 21 ppm) was treated with MeOK, stripped of MeOH at 90.degree. and 20 torr, mixed with H2O and synthetic Mg silicate, stirred at 90.degree. and ambient pressure, filtered, and the filtrate was stripped of the water at 120.degree. and 20 torr to give polyol with pH 7.8, Zn 1.2 ppm, Co 0.6 ppm, and K 3.2 ppm.				
ST	double metal cyanide complex initiator; catalyst deactivation alkali metal				
IT	polyether; adsorption removal deactivated catalyst polyether				
IT	Alkali metal hydrides Alkali metal hydroxides Alkali metals, uses RL: USES (Uses) (deactivation by, of double metal cyanide complex catalysts in polyether manuf.)				
IT	Adsorbents (for removal of deactivated catalysts, in polyether manuf.)				
IT	Polyethers, preparation RL: PREP (Preparation) (prepn. of, catalyst deactivation and removal in)				
IT	Alcohols, compounds RL: USES (Uses) (alkali metal salts, deactivation by, of double metal cyanide complex catalysts in polyether manuf.)				
IT	Polymerization catalysts (ring-opening, double metal cyanide complexes, deactivation and removal of, in polyether manuf.)				
IT	1343-88-0, Magnesium silicate RL: USES (Uses) (adsorbent, removal by, of deactivated catalysts in polyether manuf.)				

IT 124-41-4, Sodium methoxide 865-33-8, Potassium methoxide
RL: USES (Uses) (deactivation by of double metal cyanide complex catalysts in
polyether manuf.)
IT 75-21-8DP, Ethylene oxide, reaction products with polyoxypropylene
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manuf. of, in presence of deactivated catalysts)
IT 25322-69-4P
RL: PREP (Preparation)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 90:123487 CA
TI Ethylene oxide adducts of alkanols
IN Goto, Takakiyo; Koshida, Kazuo; Kurata, Naoji
PA Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC C07C043-02

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 23

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 53119809	A2	19781019	JP 1977-34387	19770330 <--
	JP 60029370	B4	19850710		
AB	Ethylene oxide (I) was heated with 1-dodecanol (II), 2-octanol, etc. in the presence of InCl ₃ , InBr ₃ , or InI ₃ to give high alc. conversion to an adduct of narrow d.p. distribution. Thus, 100 g II contg. 2 g InCl ₃ was treated with I in N at 100.degree. to give a 50-g wt. gain and was kept				
at	100.degree. for 0.5 h to give an adduct [9002-92-0] of Weibull distribution const. 0.27 and unreacted alc. content 0.6% vs. 1.20 and 11.2% with BF ₃ .Et ₂ O at 50.degree. or 3.13 and 22.8% with NaOH as catalyst at 150.degree..				
ST	ethylene oxide reaction alkanol; alc ethylene oxide reaction; indium halide catalyst oxyethylenation; polyethylene glycol alkyl ether oligomer				
IT	Etherification catalysts				
	(indium halides, for alkanols with ethylene oxide)				
IT	Etherification				
	(of alkanols, with ethylene oxide)				
IT	Alcohols, reactions				
	RL: RCT (Reactant)				
	(oxyethylenation of, indium trihalides as catalysts for)				
IT	Surfactants				
	(polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, manuf. of, indium halides as catalysts for)				
IT	10025-82-8		13465-09-3	13510-35-5	
	RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)				
	(catalysts, for oxyethylenation of alkanols)				
IT	112-53-8		123-96-6		
	RL: RCT (Reactant)				
	(etherification of, with ethylene oxide, indium halide as catalyst				
for)					
IT	9002-92-0P		31497-04-8P		
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(oligomeric, manuf. of, indium halide as catalyst for)				
IT	9002-92-0P				
	RL: PREP (Preparation)				
	(oligomeric, manuf. of, indium trihalides as catalysts for)				
IT	75-21-8,	uses and miscellaneous			
	RL: USES (Uses)				